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TRANSFORMATION OF TRADE TURNOVER BETWEEN UKRAINE AND ASEAN COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The article considers the main trends of trade between Ukraine and ASEAN countries in terms of ensuring the goals of sustainable development (SDGs). The strategy for the development of economic relations between Ukraine and ASEAN aims to increase trade to \$ 5 billion. USA. The analysis of trade between the countries shows the mutual interest of the parties and the availability of potential for further cooperation. By importing food, ASEAN countries contribute to overcoming hunger, and thus bring a positive result to the achievement of SDG 2. Intensification of mutual trade brings closer the achievement of SDG 1 and SDG 5, as it stimulates employment growth. Rising R&D spending in Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand is boosting high-tech exports and achieving SDG 9. Countries due to the growth of demand for a number of product items ensure the achievement of SDG 8 and SDG 17.

Keywords: trade turnover, Ukraine, ASEAN, sustainable development, sustainable development goals, export, import, trade structure, agricultural products, partner countries, mutual influence.

JEL classification: F15, F16, F43, P45

ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ ТОВАРООБІГУ МІЖ УКРАЇНОЮ ТА КРАЇНАМИ АСЕАН У КОНТЕКСТІ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЦІЛЕЙ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ

У статті розглядаються основні тенденції торгівлі між Україною та країнами АСЕАН з точки зору забезпечення цілей сталого розвитку (ЦСР). У 2019 р. частка експорту до країн АСЕАН склала близько 3,5% від загального обсягу експорту України, що є найвищим показником за останні 16 років співпраці. Зростання доходів домогосподарств та споживчого попиту на ринках країн АСЕАН стимулює розвиток міжнародної торгівлі. Стратегія розвитку економічних відносин України та АСЕАН націлена на доведення обсягу товарообороту до 5 млрд. дол. США. Аналіз товарообігу між країнами свідчить про взаємний інтерес сторін та наявність потенціалу до подальшої співпраці. Має місце зміна товарної структури експортно-експортних операцій, що пов'язано із зміною міжнародної кон'юнктури, попиту та економіко-політичною ситуацією в Україні. Індонезія продовжує посідати передові позиції серед експортерів та імпортерів. Разом з тим має зменшення питомої ваги в експорті до Малайзії, Таїланду, Сінгапуру та В'єтнаму. Українські товари промислової групи втрачають свої позиції на цьому ринку, тоді як товари аграрної групи посилити свої позиції. Потреба України у високотехнологічних товарах забезпечується постачальниками з В'єтнаму, Індонезії, Малайзії, Сінгапуру та Таїланду. Співпраця у даному напрямі стимулює оновлення основних засобів на українських підприємствах та наближає прогрес у досягненні ЦСР 9 «Індустріалізація, інновації та інфраструктура». Імпортуючи продукти харчування, країни АСЕАН, сприяють подоланню голоду, а відтак наближають позитивний результат у досягненні ЦСР 2. Активізація взаємної торгівлі наближає досягнення ЦСР 1 «Подолання бідності» та ЦСР 5 «Гендерна рівність», оскільки стимулює

зростання рівня зайнятості. Зростання витрат на НДДКР у Сінгапурі, В'єтнамі та Таїланді стимулює експорт високотехнологічної продукції та досягнення ЦСР 9. Сторони торговельних операцій за рахунок зростання попиту на ряд товарних позицій, а відтак розвиток виробничих потужностей, забезпечують досягнення ЦСР 8 «достойна праця та економічне зростання» та ЦСР 17 «партнерство в інтересах стійкого розвитку».

Ключові слова: товарообіг, Україна, АСЕАН, сталий розвиток, цілі сталого розвитку, експорт, імпорт, структура торгівлі, аграрна продукція, країни-партнери, взаємовплив.

Formulation of the problem. Ukraine's trade with ASEAN countries is important for the economy. The share of this economic union in the world GDP has reached 6.5% and continues to grow. In its strategic plans, Ukraine envisages deepening cooperation, joining the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC), gaining observer status in the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA). Ukraine faces several tasks in the direction of developing active economic cooperation with ASEAN countries. One of the keys is to increase exports of high value-added products, which will not only increase foreign exchange earnings but also achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in several areas related to the production process, development of production, innovation and investment processes. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a cornerstone for every ASEAN member country. The Progress Report on the Sustainable Development Goals for 2020 in the Asia-Pacific Region states: «Despite great success in meeting income poverty targets, the region is likely to miss all measurable SDG targets related to other forms of poverty, hunger and gender equality and reduced inequalities within and between countries by 2030» [1]. At the same time, experts emphasize the role of trade as a means of achieving SDGs. Ukraine, as a guarantor of global food security, can contribute not only to the achievement of SDG 2 «End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture». Trade and other forms of cooperation between Ukraine and ASEAN can be a powerful locomotive for each of the participants to achieve several SDG s.

Analysis of major sources and publications. Some scientific works are devoted to the study of trade relations between ASEAN and Ukraine. Among them, it is worth noting the work of Gerasymchuk V.G. [2], Gavrilyuk O.V. [3], which are devoted to the substantiation of prospects of deepening of trade and economic relations of the given regions. Assessment of the features of ASEAN as a model of regional integration with its system of management and

development was carried out in the works, Shevchenko A. [4], Marushchak D.Yu. [5]. The team of authors researched the role of trade in the development of the economy, society and the environment [6]. At the same time, the issue of the potential for the development of trade relations between Ukraine and the ASEAN countries in the context of achieving the goals of sustainable development and the positive dynamics of change of each party remains relevant and insufficiently developed.

Setting objectives. The purpose of the study is to identify areas of influence on the process of achieving the SDGs by Ukraine and ASEAN countries in the process of trade operations, taking into account the main macroeconomic changes at the national level. The main objectives of the study are: analysis of export-import operations of Ukraine and ASEAN countries; identification of the main groups of goods included in exports and imports and structural changes in these trade items; monitoring the dynamics of changes in structural and dynamic shifts in key macroeconomic indicators and international trade; assessment of progress in achieving individual SDGs by countries participating in foreign economic relations.

Presentation of the main research material. A retrospective analysis of the relations between the ASEAN countries and Ukraine shows the mutual interest and significant potential for cooperation (Figure 1). The growth of household incomes and consumer demand in the markets of ASEAN countries stimulates the development of international trade to meet demand and increase export potential. Bringing the volume of trade to the mark of 5 bln USD is a strategic goal of the parties.

If before 2014 there were some fluctuations in the volume of trade between Ukraine and ASEAN, then since this period there has been a steady trend to increase it (Figure 1).

At the same time, the analysis of Ukraine's trade turnover in terms of ASEAN countries shows the uneven demand for Ukrainian goods. Thus, Ukrainian goods are not represented in the markets of Brunei, the Republic



Figure 1. Exports and imports between Ukraine and ASEAN countries

Source: compiled according to Ukrstat [7]

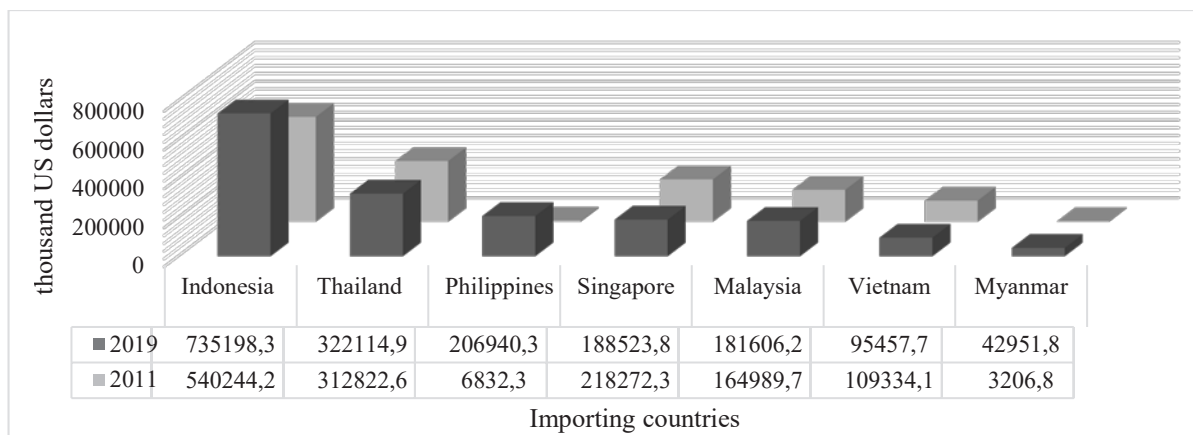


Figure 2. Dynamics of exports from Ukraine to ASEAN countries

Source: compiled according to [8]

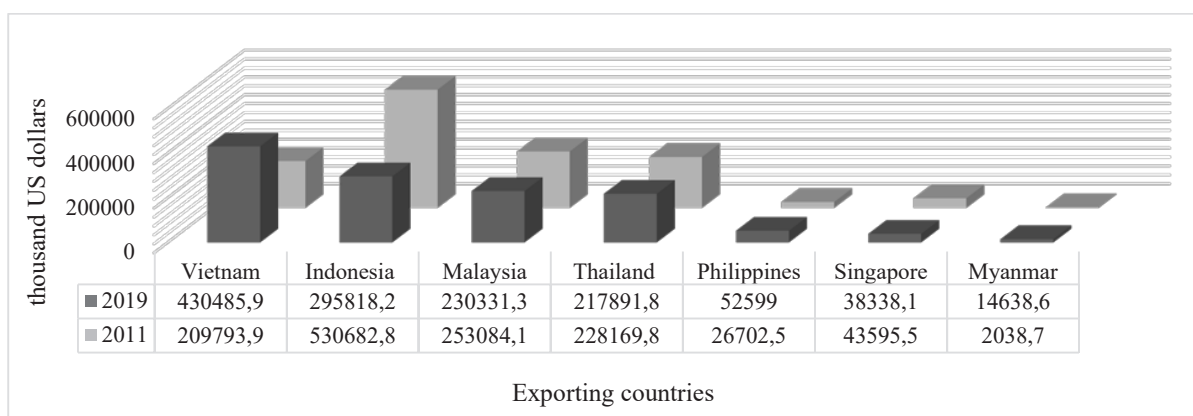


Figure 3. Dynamics of imports to Ukraine from ASEAN countries

Source: compiled according to [8]

of Laos and Cambodia. Their demand for food products, equipment, chemical products and rolled metal products are met by countries within the region: the People's Republic of China, Korea, Japan.

A detailed analysis of export-import operations in terms of individual ASEAN member countries showed that Indonesia remains the leader both in the structure of trade turnover and in absolute terms (Figure 1, 2, 3). Malaysia increased imports from Ukraine, although its share in the overall structure of Ukrainian exports decreased.

In Singapore, the opposite trend is observed. There is a decrease in both imports and exports. Strong quantitative changes have taken place in trade with the Philippines and Myanmar, which has increased tenfold. Vietnamese imports to Ukraine have almost doubled. Instead, exports from Ukraine to Vietnam fell by almost 13%.

In general, there are some changes in the composition of the leading exporters of Ukrainian products. Indonesia continues to be a leader among exporters. At the same time, it has a declining share in exports to Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam. Instead, there is an increase in specifics in Myanmar and the Philippines. If in 2011 Indonesia was the leader in imports to Ukraine, in 2019 Vietnam took the lead (Figure 3).

Within the framework of the concept of sustainable development, it is important to rethink the trade turnover

between Ukraine and ASEAN countries in terms of compliance of export-oriented industries with the objectives of this concept and reasonable consumption by importing countries. To do this, it is necessary to analyse product groups for compliance with the conditions of sustainable development and justify proposals for adjusting the directions of trade.

As noted above, Indonesia has the highest demand for Ukrainian goods (Figure 2) among the studied countries. Table 1 shows the structural changes in the main product groups. There is a change in the leading group of goods "72. Ferrous metals", which in 2011 accounted for 92% of the total for the group of goods "10. Grain crops", which in 2019 accounted for 72% of Ukraine's total exports to Indonesia.

Indonesia is one of the largest importers of wheat in the world after Egypt. The growth in demand is due to stable population growth (about 270 million people) and steady economic growth at 5% of GDP each year. There are prerequisites for increasing Ukrainian exports of wheat, corn, oilseeds (meal).

The volume of Ukrainian exports of ferrous metals to Indonesia decreased by almost 3 times. At the same time, this product group occupies 22.8% of the structure of imports from Ukraine to Indonesia. Imports of electric machines have a significant increase of almost 1.5 times in 2019 compared to 2018.

Table 1

Structure of Ukraine's exports to ASEAN countries, %

№ product group	Indonesia		Thailand		Philippines		Singapore		Malaysia		Vietnam		Myanmar	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
04	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,1	22,7	4	0,2	1	0	1,4	0,8	1,0	50,7	2,4
10	0,1	73,1	4,7	48,4	0,3	82,1	0,2	0	2,1	24	1,3	0,1	0,2	26,3
11	2,3	1,6	0,2	0,2	1,7	0,2	0,6	4,6	0,1	1,4	0,1	0,9	0,4	1,1
15	0,1	0,2	0,2	2,6	0,1	1,8	0,1	2,8	0	0	0	0	0,1	7,7
72	92,0	22,8	80,1	37,1	4,2	7,7	96	89,5	90,4	13,9	59,3	0	0,3	0,5
84	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,2	7,2	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,3	5,8	2,3	0,2	4,7
85	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,1	2,5	3,1	4,5	0,2	1,4

Symbols: 04 – milk and dairy products; 10 – cereals; 11 – flour products; 15 – fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin; 72 – ferrous metals; 84 – machines, equipment; 85 – electric machines

Source: compiled according to [2]

Since electric machines use renewable energy sources, the increase in exports of this product has a significant positive impact on the environmental component of sustainable development. If we analyse Indonesia's need for imported products, the share of machinery, boilers, and electrical and electronic equipment accounts for 16 and 12%, respectively, and is a significant component of imports.

Indonesian imports to Ukraine are mainly based on palm oil and coffee. Slightly more than 5% is accounted for by electric machines, and 2.4% by 2019 for group 84 "Machinery, equipment and mechanical devices" (Table 2).

Exports to Thailand also tend to decrease. In 2019, compared to 2011, this decline was 5%. The change of emphasis in the structure of commodity groups in the structure of exports repeats the situation with Indonesia (Figure 1). The basis of redistribution is the change of the leading position of the commodity group "72. Ferrous metal", which in 2011 accounted for 80% of total exports, to the commodity group "10. Grain crops", which in 2019 took first place with a value of 48.4%, which is the largest percentage of all types of goods exported to this country.

New product groups have appeared "15. Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin" and "23. Residues from the food industry", which have a percentage division of 2.6% and 7.5%, respectively. The development of the food industry in Ukraine produces a significant amount of resi-

dues that are valuable in the production of animal feed and cosmetics. Thus, Ukraine is moving away from the level of a supplier of raw materials and becoming a powerful exporter in international food markets.

There is a decrease in imports of Thai products to Ukraine by 4% during the analysed period (Fig. 1). Structurally, this decline affected items such as plastics and polymeric materials, electric machines, land vehicles other than rail.

The largest commodity group of imports is "84. Machines, equipment", which accounts for 20.7% of total imports. Its growth during the analysed period was almost twice. Another significant increase in the structure of imports is the product group "21. Various food products". During the period 2018-2019, this growth doubled.

The Philippines, in contrast to Thailand and Singapore, has a 30-fold increase in exports in 2019 compared to 2011. This is the highest growth among ASEAN countries. The Philippines maintains a general trend towards an increase in the share of cereals in total. If in 2011 they accounted for 0.3% of exports, in 2019 – 82.1%. The share of ferrous metals fell from 4.2 to 1.8%. Milk and dairy products tend to decrease their share in exports. However, in absolute terms, there is a significant increase in exports. Exports of equipment for thermal energy production are growing. Imports from the Philippines to Ukraine are actively grow-

Table 2

Structure of Ukraine's imports from ASEAN countries, %

№ product group	Vietnam		Indonesia		Malaysia		Thailand		Philippines		Singapore		Myanmar	
	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019	2011	2019
09	10,2	5,3	1,6	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0	0	1,5	0,1	0	0
15	0,1	0,1	39,9	46,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0	0,4	0,1	2,6	0	0
2	0,2	0,2	1	1	1,6	3,4	1	0,5	0	0	20,8	0,1	0	0
39	1,1	0,6	0,1	0,1	3,8	1,3	9,4	4,6	0,2	1,2	11,2	13,2	0	1,3
40	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	7,5	8,7	5,3	10,9	4,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0	0
64	10,5	10,8	2,2	5,3	0,2	0,2	1,1	1,8	0	0	0,2	0,2	1,2	10,6
84	6,9	8,5	1,6	2,4	6,6	23,9	9,9	20,7	6,3	27,7	17,8	11,5	0	7,7
85	32,1	53,3	3,4	5,4	9,9	38,5	16,6	13,9	55,2	60,1	14,9	25	0	0,1
87	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	21,5	13	0	0	1	2,4	0	0
90	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	3,1	4,9	2,7	2,9	2,2	2,4	9,2	26	0	0,1

Symbols: 09 – coffee and tea; 15- fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin; 21- various food products; 39 – plastics and polymeric materials; 40 – rubber and rubber; 64 – shoes; 84 – machines, equipment; 85 – electric machines; 87- means of land transport other than rail; 90 – optical devices and cameras

Source: compiled according to [2]

ing. During the study period, the growth rate was almost 100%. Commodity groups 84 and 85 have the largest share in the structure of imports.

Exports of goods to Singapore decreased by 15% over the period 2011-2019 (Figure 1) The main commodity group in exports are ferrous metals – almost 90% in 2019. There is a significant increase in flour products – 1.5 times and fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin – almost 35 times. Flour products rank second in importance in the structure of Ukrainian imports and tend to grow. This fact once again confirms the growing demand for food on the world market and the growing position of Ukraine as a major player in the food market. Electric machines, on the other hand, are losing ground. Their exports to Singapore decreased by almost 1.7 times compared to 2011, which indicates the gradual exit of this group of goods from the market, given the high requirements for product quality from potential consumers and the non-competitiveness of Ukrainian products. Thus, cooperation with this country is difficult to call sustainable, but the redistribution to increase the share of food products in the structure of exports has a positive impact on the development of Ukraine's agro-industrial complex based on sustainable development.

There is a decline in imports from Singapore by almost 12% over the period under review – a country whose demand for goods has not declined significantly. The decline in demand is observed in almost all product groups except for the groups "85. Electric machines" and "90. Optical devices, cameras", which in 2019 took the structure of Imports to Ukraine, respectively, 25% and 26%. As Singapore is a country with a high level of innovation, such product distribution contributes to the modernization of Ukraine's production facilities based on the latest equipment and technologies.

Exports of Ukrainian goods to Malaysia are gradually increasing, repeating the trend with a decrease in the structure of the share of ferrous metals and an increase in the share of grain (Table 1). Imports from the Malaysian market are quite diverse, but in 2019 the total volume decreased by 9% to a greater extent due to the reduction of such a product group as "Plastics and polymeric materials", which decreased by more than 3 times. The volume of the product group "84. Machines, equipment" decreased by 30%, and thus the gradual transition from the consumption of non-renewable energy sources to renewable sources that do not harm the environment with radiation and heat rays. The largest growth during the study period was achieved by the product group "85. Electric machines", which increased in kind by 14.5 times, which indicates an increase in demand in Ukraine for this type of product.

Ukrainian exports to Vietnam fell by almost 13% during the period under review, mainly due to ferrous metals, which are not currently exported. The main imports from Vietnam are the product group "85. Electric machines" and this position is not only stable but also the share of the total volume increases from 32.1% to 53.3%, which indicates the interest of the Ukrainian market in this good. Many product groups have lost their share of the total, but in physical terms, the volumes have only increased, which confirms the significant increase in total imports of Ukraine from Vietnam.

In 2019, Myanmar significantly increased the list of commodity export groups related to agricultural products. There is a 13-fold increase in exports from Ukraine

over the years under study. There is an increase in grain exports and a decline in exports of milk and dairy products. Imports from Myanmar are not yet signed and are limited to footwear, machinery, plastics and plastics.

According to the results of the analysis, a significant change in the main goods exported from Ukraine to the ASEAN countries is quite clear. In 2011, the main product groups included: cereals (1.58%), fertilizers (2.5%), ferrous metals (90.5%), products of the flour and cereals industry (1%), these goods had the largest share of total exports from ASEAN countries. In 2019, grain crops accounted for 60%, moving ferrous metals to second place with a share in the structure of exports of 32%, which is 58.5% less than in 2011. The main product groups were also supplemented with such categories as milk and dairy products, poultry eggs and natural honey (1%), fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (2%), food waste (3%) and ores, slags, ash (2%).

The reasons for the radical change in the structure of exports to ASEAN countries should be sought in 2014. The military-political conflict with Russia and trade wars against this background dealt a devastating blow to Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy. Since Russia's large-scale participation in hostilities in the Donbas, steel production has fallen by 28.2% in just one month [7].

However, since mid-2015, international competition for price fluctuations in foreign markets has become a determining factor in the development of ferrous metallurgy in Ukraine. Under the framework agreement on the establishment of a free zone between China and ASEAN, countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia undertook to abolish customs duties on 90% of goods in 2015. If in 2014 the structure of exports to Vietnam accounted for 38% of ferrous metals, in 2016 this figure was only 0.1%. Between 2010 and 2017, Chinese imports of ferrous metals to Vietnam increased almost 2.7 times. The growth of demand for agricultural products has intensified the activities of large agricultural holdings in Ukraine in this direction. Large commodity groups were replaced in the export structure of several ASEAN countries.

Such restructuring of trade turnover between Ukraine and ASEAN countries, in turn, contributed to the achievement of some sustainable development goals by the participating countries (Table 3). Growing demand for food products has led to the development of agriculture and processing industry in Ukraine. The introduction of innovations in agriculture and processing stimulates the growth of labour productivity and wages. As a result, Ukraine is making progress in achieving SDG 8 and 9. ASEAN countries contribute to overcoming hunger by importing food, and thus bring about a positive result in achieving SDG 2. Intensification of mutual trade stimulates employment growth, including women's employment, and thus brings SDG 1 and SDG 5.

Rising R&D spending in Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand stimulates the export of high-tech products and the achievement of the SDG 9. In turn, Ukraine is re-equipping its production through high-tech imports and making progress towards the SDG 9 and the SDG 17.

Conclusions from the study. International trade can not only meet the needs of certain groups of goods or find new markets but also with a sound approach to the formation of prudent trade policy can stimulate a number of related industries and have a positive impact on macroeco-

Table 3

Matrix of mutual influence on the achievement of SDGs by partner countries

Ukraine	SDGs	ASEAN countries																																																						
<p>The share of wages of agricultural (forestry, fishing) workers in GDP by category "Wages" increased from 3.6 to 5.6%.</p> <p>Volume indices of production:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Production</th> <th>Max</th> <th>Min</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>117,5</td> <td>87,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crop production</td> <td>122,9</td> <td>83,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Livestock</td> <td>108,6</td> <td>95,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food products</td> <td>123,6</td> <td>103,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Labor productivity has increased: Agriculture – 1.96 times Crop production – 1.79 times Livestock – 2.95 times</p>	Production	Max	Min	Agriculture	117,5	87,9	Crop production	122,9	83,4	Livestock	108,6	95,4	Food products	123,6	103,9	<p>8 ↔ 2</p> <p>8 ↔ 1</p>	<p>Reducing hunger</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td>18,8</td> <td>15,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>24,9</td> <td>20,1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>13,1</td> <td>11,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td> <td>25,9</td> <td>19,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>12,7</td> <td>9,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Philippines</td> <td>20,5</td> <td>20,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overcoming multidimensional poverty</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Population, %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td>2010-2014</td> <td>from 9,3 to 4,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>2012</td> <td>7,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td> <td>2015-2016</td> <td>38,3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>2015-2016</td> <td>0,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Philippines</td> <td>2017</td> <td>5,8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	2011	2019	Vietnam	18,8	15,3	Indonesia	24,9	20,1	Malaysia	13,1	11,9	Myanmar	25,9	19,8	Thailand	12,7	9,7	Philippines	20,5	20,1	Country	Period	Population, %	Vietnam	2010-2014	from 9,3 to 4,9	Indonesia	2012	7,0	Myanmar	2015-2016	38,3	Thailand	2015-2016	0,8	Philippines	2017	5,8
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Food products	123,6	103,9																																																						
Country	2011	2019																																																						
Vietnam	18,8	15,3																																																						
Indonesia	24,9	20,1																																																						
Malaysia	13,1	11,9																																																						
Myanmar	25,9	19,8																																																						
Thailand	12,7	9,7																																																						
Philippines	20,5	20,1																																																						
Country	Period	Population, %																																																						
Vietnam	2010-2014	from 9,3 to 4,9																																																						
Indonesia	2012	7,0																																																						
Myanmar	2015-2016	38,3																																																						
Thailand	2015-2016	0,8																																																						
Philippines	2017	5,8																																																						
<p>Real GDP growth from negative in 9.8% in 2015 to 3.2% in 2019</p> <p>The fall in the share of the unemployed from 9.1% to 8.5%,</p> <p>Shares of agricultural and food products in exports, %.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Commodity group</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Live animals and products of animal origin</td> <td>1,4</td> <td>2,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Products of plant origin</td> <td>8,1</td> <td>20,9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fats and oils of plants. or animals origin</td> <td>5,0</td> <td>9,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finished products</td> <td>4,3</td> <td>6,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18,8</td> <td>39,4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Commodity group	2011	2018	Live animals and products of animal origin	1,4	2,6	Products of plant origin	8,1	20,9	Fats and oils of plants. or animals origin	5,0	9,5	Finished products	4,3	6,4	Total	18,8	39,4	<p>8 ↔ 8</p> <p>8 ↔ 5</p>	<p>Overcoming unemployment</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td>2,3</td> <td>2,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>6,8</td> <td>5,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>3,0</td> <td>3,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td> <td>4,0</td> <td>1,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>1,1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Average annual GDP growth, %</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td>6,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>5,0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>2,6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td> <td>6,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>2,0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	2011	2019	Vietnam	2,3	2,2	Indonesia	6,8	5,0	Malaysia	3,0	3,2	Myanmar	4,0	1,6	Thailand	0,8	1,1	Country		Vietnam	6,0	Indonesia	5,0	Malaysia	2,6	Myanmar	6,8	Thailand	2,0						
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<p>In 2015-2019, the volume of investments from Singapore to Ukraine increased from 131,266.4 to 305,488.3 thousand USD, or 2.3 times.</p> <p>Vietnam increased investment from 3396.9 to 6052.4 thousand USD or 1.78 times.</p> <p>Thailand began investing in Ukraine in 2018. During this period, the amount of investment amounted to 76.1 thousand USD.</p>	<p>17 ↔ 9</p>	<p>Exports of high-tech goods,% in exports of industrial goods</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Singapore</td> <td>47,7</td> <td>51,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vietnam</td> <td>18,6</td> <td>40,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thailand</td> <td>22,6</td> <td>23,3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	2011	2018	Singapore	47,7	51,7	Vietnam	18,6	40,2	Thailand	22,6	23,3																																										
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SDGs symbols: 1 – overcoming poverty; 2 – overcoming hunger; 5 – gender equality; 8 – decent work and economic growth; 9 – industrialization, innovation and infrastructure; 17 – partnership for sustainable development.

Source: compiled according to [8–12]

conomic indicators. The experience of trade between Ukraine and ASEAN countries was 16 years. In 2019, the highest share of exports to the countries of this economic union was recorded – 3.5%. There is a positive trend of increasing trade and qualitative changes in its structure, indicating profound changes at the level of national economies. Each of the countries participating in trade has its own historical, climatic, economic and cultural features. The intensification of trade relations has contributed to a number of countries making significant progress in achieving the goals of sustainable development in overcoming hunger, poverty, infrastructure development, innovation and the intensification of partnerships in general.

The analysis of export-import operations revealed a significant potential of Ukraine in increasing the export of

food products. At the same time, the loss of positions in the segment of high-tech products poses ambitious goals for the country in terms of developing innovation potential and finding new markets.

A further strategy to consolidate Ukraine's position in the region's markets should be accompanied by the signing of a free trade agreement with ASEAN countries, which will provide competitive advantages to Ukrainian products and allow a new impetus in mutually beneficial relations, and thus progress towards sustainable development goals.

The objectives of this study are limited to trade. At the same time, there are other forms of cooperation between Ukraine and the ASEAN countries that require scientific substantiation and development of recommendations, which may serve as a topic for further scientific research.

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